DURING the year 1874 the foreign trade of England amounted to £610,000,000 equivalent to nearly three thousand milfions of dollars. One sixth of the whole-\$500,000,000-was with the United States.

THE National Banks have paid taxes, aince their organization, to the amount of \$61,080,376 taxes received during the last fiscal year from this source amounted to \$7,270,758. This revenue proceeds from the assessment of one per cent. per annum on deposites, and the like sum on the average amount of their capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds. One-half of these assessments is paid semi-an-

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued his call for \$12,785,550 of the bonds of June 1864, commonly known as five-twenty bonds. This call redeems the last of that series of six per cent, panderer to villainy. He was toe chief feeted by means of the negotiation of the ring. 1500,000,000 five per cent bonds authorized for the refunding of the six per cent, loan at the latter rate, This refunding of the debt at the lower rate has already saved \$12,000,000 of interest while the process of retunding was in progress; and now that the wnole sum of the \$500,000,000 is negotiated and the debt so funded, there will be a saving of \$5,000,000 annually in gold interest. Tule brings the annual interest on the public debt to about \$93,000,000.

Dox Carlos, the Spanish "Pretender," finding his claims to the crown inwarted, and his affairs generally in extremis, has signified to his cousin, King Allonso, his willingness to quit fighting him, on condition that they both unite in a war against the United States. Considering the present state of the thermometer, this proposition seems decidedly cool. But Don Carlos, whose little army of bravos and brigands is gradually melting away, and passing the frontier into France as a safe mode of desertion, does not relinquish his claims to the throne of Spain, however, in this arrangement; but will again assert the same after the United States have been whipped and Cuba subjugated.

It needs but little insight into Spanish affairs to discover in all this the bragging "pronunciamento" of a falling chief, who is desirous of covering his failure with the appearance of patriotism, and at the same time ingratiating himself with his cousin-king. Beyond this Don Carlos' letter has no significance what-BYGF.

THE ST. LOUIS "RICHNESS."

The big whisky bonanza in St. Louis develops exceeding richness. When loyce was sent howling to the penitentiary, it seemed as though lightning had struck the whisky ring, and its several haks melted under the stroke. Never before was such an array of innocent and highly respectable villains seen in any court pleading guilty to the high crimes and misdemeanors wherewith they were charged. But Joyce himself refused to "weaken." His own classic language, on putting on the fashionable plaid of the prison uniform, was,-"All the lails on the continent, and cowardly correspondents this side of hell, can't make me weaken or pander to perjurers. But the ass will bray when the lion is down, and worms can crawl over wounded gladiators." Very good for Joyce. But he failed to say whether he were the "ass," and who were the "worms." He certainly did the braying.

But now comes another bray, and in a different tone-a tone that sounds very like "squealing." A personage known as Con. Megrue appears upon the witness stand to tell what he knows about crooked whisky. It is a subject upon which Megrue is well qualified to lecture. He knows all about it. He has been there. He knows who got the money that should make the crooked straight. He tells how much and how often the payments were made. He knows how much was set aside per week for Avery, Chief Clerk of the Interal Revenue Bureau at Washington. He ought to know; he did it himself. The "crooked" distillers brought it to his room punctually every Saturday, \$8,500 per week; and he made an honest

This Con. Megrue is not unknown to similar fame in and about our city of Cincinnati. He served in the war-in the sutlers' department. He imperiled his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor in making government contracts; and lost all save his life and fortune. He patriotically supplied the camps of our gallant soldiers with firewood, and generously waived all demands for compensation, after he had been paid but twice for the same fuel. He steadily followed our wars, and heroically put money in his purse. And a good deal of it.

But the war ceased. Megrue's occupation was gone. He conceived a new purpose for the exercise of his irrepressthle patriotism, in the walks of civil life. He would be our County Treasurer. Con. knew that where the money is there the "engles" be gathered together. He determined to be an eagle, a very spread eagle. But another bird of the same species was roosting, like Poe's raven, over the Treasury door. A fat bird, and lusty—a very bishop, yea, an "Archbishop" among the political towls. It is rumored that the patriotic Megrue, in consideration of divers "shekels" by him paid, current money with the merchants, bought out the archeopiscopal Disgusted with such treatment at the go around?" perch over the treasury vaults; and yet

hands of the high priesthood under which he had served so long and so well, Con. concluded that Cincinnati was a good town to emigrate from; and took his flight to St. Louis. There, as it now appears, he did not fall from the grace imparted to bim by the "Archbishop" who ruled the roost at Cincinnati. And, as birds of a feather will flock together, whether it be in Cincipnati or St. Louis, Megrue soon found himself on the same perch with Joyce and "Bab," and sundry other "poeks," whose crowing was familiar music to his ear. It was the same old tune, "addition, division, and silence," Con. ne new practice to fit him to join in the old song. He was an apt pupil trained by experienced masters. He incontinently took his "crooked" straight.

But an evil bour came. Bristow was about. Joyce brayed and our Con. 'squealed." "Innocent" victims of a mistaken view of the Internal Revenue laws came to great griet; and Con. Megrae, moved by the true inwardness of his nature, stood up with patriotic fervor and awore himself to be a villain, and a This redemption has been af- jewel in the setting of that St. Louis

Our export trade seems to be receiving an unusual impetus, of late. We recently alinded to the activity developed in the line of cotton goods for toreign shipment. Still later we learn of the demand that has sprung up abroad for our American hardware. This branch of our mechanical industry has reached such superiority in completeness of finish and variety of adaptation is its products, as to cause them to be sought for in the most remote markets of the world, in preference to any other products o like kind. American hardware almos entirely rules the market in Australia, as it does in Brazil and other countries of South America. Germany is likewise sending large orders to this country for hardware applicable to different kinds of manufactured articles. For instance, the Hamburg steamer recently leaving New York took out two thousand pack ages of trunk materials, blinges, springs, clasps, &c., as the American materials were found to be better than any the German markets afforded.

There has likewise sprung up in Europe an unexpected demand for American leather; and very considerable shipments are now going forward to meet European orders. The better class of American sole-leather is coming greatly into demand among foreign buyers.

There certainly can be no conceivable reason why these and various other products manufactured in this country should not be acceptable to European markets in preference to like articles of any other country, at rates satisfactory to our manufacturers. Whoever has traveled in this country and in Europe could not fall to be impressed with the difference in lightness, in fitness, in general "handiness," observable in the common implements of industry in this country and in that; and that difference always in favor of our own. The implements of husbandry in Europe bear no comparison to the agricultural implements of this country. The harness of their horses are heavy and uncouth compared with ours. Their pleasure carriages and burden wagons are equally uncouth. Possibly such articles may not, on account of their weight and bulk, be found practicable commodities for export. They nevertheless bespeak the genius of our artisans in producing articles of the most common use in a style and finish superior to any thing the old world has ever produced.

The common schools of this country are to be credited with very much of this success in rivaling the manufacturing skill of other countries. The wellinstructed, intelligent youth can not fail to become, as an artisan, superior to him who has never studied nor learned anything but his trade. His trade he may have learned well. His eye may be true and his hand skillful. But the im proving, progressive mind is wanting. Routine work will be well done; but new designs, improved features, simplified processes, the blending of taste with utility, remain to be invented by him whose forming hand is guided by the informing spirit that education has evoked. That is what the common schools do for our American artisans.

Should we be able, by reason of these advantages, to establish a general export trade for our manufactured commodities, the results to this country's growth in substantial wealth could scarcely be overestimated. The immediate effect would be to change the balance of trade from Europe to this country. Our exports would exceed our im ports; and by so much would the gold of Europe be compelled to flow into our channels. This condition being once estin America.

The largest in the world is at Albert Hall, London. It contains 123 stops and upwards of 19,000 pipes, all of which are of metal. It was built by Henry Wills for business would come of itself, without waiting or asking for any resumption law. And this position once obtained for our country as arbiter of trade and ruler of the markets, and which the ports; and by so much would the gold ruler of the markets, and which the genius of our people and the natural productions of our lands would fully ustain, there is no pitch of grandeur among the nations of the earth to which we might not aspire.

"Apt alliteration's artful ald" isn't "Apt alliteration's artist and he to be thing in its place, but, really, it would seem that one of our great poets goes too far when he writes: "The summer it summeth the sweetness of things; departed the dirge which the doodle-bug sings; no humming bird hummeth the live long day, nor bumble bee bummeth the hours away!"

Forty-five hundred Australians are coing to exhibit the products of their sland continent at the Centennial.

The Beliftmore Millionaire Building a Me ment.—Resid which can be Heard at a see of a Mile. (Haltimore Gazette.)

Mr. Thomas Winans, the well-known millionaire of Baltimore, has now been engaged for nearly two years experimenting, with a view to building an immonse organ at his private residence. The mansion, with surrounding grounds, occupy an entire block in the western section of the city, and, as generally known, are beautifully laid out and magnificently adorated with all that wenth, and a cultivated taste can suggest. During Mr. Winang's summer solourns at and a cultivated taste can suggest. Dailing Mr. Winans' summer sujourns at Newport he has attached to his residence a house in which his experiments are continued. During the ensuing winter an organ will be built at Newport, under his direction, which will be one of the texperim the security and will be the largest in this country, and will be placed in a building expressly construct-

ed for the purpose.

When the instrument is being performed upon, the music, it is stated, will be heard distinctly for nearly a mile. But, large as talk will be, the monster organ which Mr. Winans will have constructed in Buttimore will greatly expensed in Buttimore will greatly exstructed in Baltimore will greatly ex-ceed it in dimensions and power. The building in which this organ will be built building in which this organ will be built is shiunted in the northwestern angle of Mr. Wifans' spacious grounds, within a snort distance of the wall at the western boundary of the inclesure. It is built of brick, and the entire structure will be used for the case of the organ. The dimensions of the main organ-room are as follows: Height from floor to centing, 40 feet; area of floor, 34 feet 6 inches by 24 feet. There is another apartment two stories in height, the first of which will be used for two tanks, which will be described hereafter, and in the second the great swell-pipes of the organ will te put. This apartment will be known as the swell-house.

The main organ bouse is pierced by

ters upon the windows will confine the sound in all its power within the compass of the organ-room.

The organ pipes, between 6,000 and 7,000 in number, will range in size from 31 teet high and 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches

Si teet high and 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches in diameter down to a pipe a few feet in lengts and about one-fourth of an fach in diameter. There will be five banks of keys, each operating a separate set of pipes as follows: The choir organ, the swell, the solo and the high pressure. The numb r of stops will exceed 200.

The air-supply for the organ will be by means of a new process, which is the invention of Mr. Winans. Listead of the old blowing apparatus, the wind is sup-

old blowing apparatus, the wind is sup-plied from tanks which contain over 200

chimney, and towers above a man's head after the issuino of a tolegraph pole. All the larger pipes will be constructed of wood. They will be arranged in rows with the small ones near the performer, and the rest rising ther after the rows of the consumption of the world the rows of the consumption of the world room, which, as before stated, is separated through the donor was nearly all country to make a man presented a check. The purpose of determining is to be exert amounts of time which is to be exert amounts of time which is the production of the shain. This result is arrived at 1 years and it is a substituted in the consumption of the world in the consumption

What Did He Live On!

What Bid He Live On!

A citizen of Tojedo, in the ordinary current of business, became possessor of a note of a German salcon-keeper. The note becoming due, he took it to the party and presented it for payment. The man was not prepared to liquidate his obligation, and asked for an extension of time. This being granted, and the conditions settled properly, he was turning to leave, when the German said: "Shoost vait you leetle whiles, unt I gis you ein glass goot peers." "No. I thank you, I don't drink beer," was the reply, "Vell, den, I gifs you veestees, that is petter as so mocon." "No. thank you, I don't drink whisk," "Sho den I know how I fix you, I hat good vines," jerking down a bottle with a flourish. Again the quiet, "No. I hank you, I don't drink wine." "Not! you don't trinks neddings; vell, I gifa you gia goot abegut." Oace more, "No.

thank you, I don't smoke," "Good Him-mel," exclaimed the Dutchman, throwing ap both hands, "no peers, no teeskee, no vines, no dobacco, se noddings—vet you live on, anyways—botatoes, th?"— Toledo Blade.

The National Gold Bank ot San Franisco was organized in 1870, upon the asis of a specie-paying bank of issue. Its notes were received with general favor, and its business became prosperous. Its limit of issue amounted to \$800,000, and as security for the redemption of this issue the Bank was required to deposite \$1,000,000 of bonds in the U. S. Treasury. This was done. Its affairs were well conducted, the U. S. Bank Inspector made an examination and reported the bank solvent. The bank officers stated their assets to be \$1,300,900 greater than their liabilities.

But in an evil hour a little "accident" appened, which is thus detailed by a correspondent of the New York Herald, and which gave rise to the run and sus-

pension:

A few days age, about 1 o'clock P. M., a man presented at the counter a check for \$4,000. There was some irregularity about it and the cashier on that account rejused payment nutil it should be amended. The man, piqued at the refusal, went on the street and reported that the bank was in a bad way and had been compelled for lack of ready coin to decline payment of a check for \$4,000. The result affords a striking illustration of the state of people's minds on the of the state of people's minds on the fluances of the coast. The overshadowing memory of the great panie, the par-tial faiture of the crops, the flooding of some of the principal mines on the Comstock, the destruction of Virtor windows, the upper one of which open out on the roof or the swell-house, and the colars, several feet lower, comes just beneath the roof, and opens, into the swell-house, A row or heavy on the street it was believed, and, and opens, which is a before the latter window, where it is before the latter window, which is particulated by the opened or closed at peasure from below. Directly open regulate the sound from the swell-house is a sinilar window of the street it was believed, and opens, the window and the granular opening into the audience—in the swell-house is a sinilar window of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the swell-house is a sinilar window, which is higher than the color of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colars of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed. The colar of the street it was believed, and the colar of the street it was believed. The colar of the street it was believed, and the street it was believed, and the stre ers and others and did much to build up the popularity of the bank, it also proved the ruin of the institution in both panies it has experienced. As the throng increased the cashier began with wistful eyes to watch the clock and compare the lagging hours with the rapidly vanishing piles of coin. He saw that it would require close sailing and shrewd management to weather the point of 4 P. M., and he resorted to ev-ery device he could contrive to save the point of 4 P. M., and he resorted to every device he could contrive to save the life of his bank. All but one teller was dismissed, and he was given his one. He spent as much time as possible inspecting each eneck presented, reading and re-reading it time and again under pretense of assuring himself of its genuineness; then he used small coin to pay it, consting it slowly three or four time. it, counting it slowly three or four um

By these means the problem of making cubic teet of air each, which is forced into the tanks by means of a pump, and is again forced into the organ by the weight of the heavy iron tanks, which operate upon the same principle as gasometers.

The tanks are surrounded by water, which prevents any leakage of air, thus obvinting the difficulty of preventing the leakage that is so often met with in the old bellows method of organ-blowing. Only one of the pipes has been placed in position, and its size may be better understood when it is stated that it is nearly as large as an ordinary sized chimney, and towers above a man's head after the lastion of a telegraph pole. All the larger pipes will be constructed of wood. They will be arranged in rows with the small ones near the performer.

To do business a man must have dol

Mr. James Corrie, Dentist, in Ealti-more, writes: "I have used Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup personally and in my fam-ity for two of three years, and am pre-pared to say that there is nothing to compare to it us a remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc."

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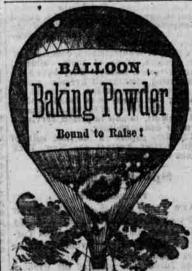
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